AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the ABSTRACT as shown below. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~. A clean copy of the amended Abstract is attached to this paper as a separate page.

~~The present invention provides a dispersion usable for forming an electroconductive layer having an extremely fine pattern and a high thickness/minimum width ratio in the cross-section, and which has a high fluidity enabling application of inkjet to draw a fine pattern at high accuracy and contains only metal nanoparticles as a conductive medium.~~ According to the present invention, a metal nanoparticle dispersion suitable to multiple layered coating by jetting in the form of fine droplets is prepared by dispersing metal nanoparticles having an average particle size of 1 to 100 nm in a dispersion solvent having a boiling point of 80°C or higher in such a manner that the volume percentage of the dispersion solvent is selected in the range of 55 to 80% by volume and the fluid viscosity (20°C) of the dispersion is chosen in the range of 2 mPa・s to 30 mPa・s, and then when the dispersion is discharged in the form of fine droplets by inkjet method or the like, the dispersion is concentrated by evaporation of the dispersion solvent in the droplets in the course of flight, coming to be a viscous dispersion which can be applicable to multi-layered coating.

Please amend the specification as follow. Insertions are shown underlined while deletions are ~~struck through~~.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 24, line 19 with the following.

~~Figure 1~~ FIG. 1 is a print out of an image of an outer shape of a pillar-shaped metal pillar composed of the sintered product layer of silver nanoparticles as explained in Example 1, which is observed by a microscope (SEM);

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 24, line 23 with the following.

~~Figure 2~~ FIG. 2 is a print out of an image of an outer shape of a disc-like (conical socle) metal bump composed of the sintered product layer of gold nanoparticles as explained in Example 6, which is observed by a microscope (laser microscope); and

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 25, line 1 with the following.

~~Figure 3~~ FIG. 3 is a print out of an image of an outer shape of a disc-like (conical socle) metal bump composed of the sintered product layer of silver nanoparticles as explained in Example 8, which is observed by a microscope (SEM).

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 55, line 15 with the following.

~~Figure 1~~ FIG. 1 is a print out of an image of an outer shape of a pillar-shaped metal pillar separately prepared from the silver nanoparticle dispersion of Example 1 observed by a microscope.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 65, line 14 with the following.

In the case of using the gold nanoparticle dispersion of Examples 6 and 7, evaporation of the dispersion solvent contained in the coated film advances in each application and the coated dispersion becomes viscous. On the other hand, although evaporation of the dispersion solvent contained in the coated film also advances in each application in the case of using the gold nanoparticle dispersion of Comparative Example 3, the coated dispersion retains fluidity. After the drawing, the gold nanoparticles coating layer on the glass was subjected to heat treatment at 240°C for 1 hour to sinter the gold nanoparticle layer, whereby a gold nanoparticle sintered product layer was formed. The diameter of the circular base and the height (thickness) of the obtained sintered product layer were measured according to a microscope observation. Table 6 shows the evaluation results of the dot diameter formed from a droplet and the diameter of the circular base and the height (thickness) of the resulting sintered product layer. ~~Figure 2~~ FIG. 2 is a print out of an image of an outer shape of a disc-like (conical socle) metal bump formed from the gold nanoparticle sintered product prepared using the gold nanoparticle dispersion of Example 6 observed by a laser microscope.

Please replace the paragraph starting at page 67, line 28 with the following.

Using the silver nanoparticle dispersion prepared in Example 1, a disc-like pattern whose base is 4.5~~-2~~ μm in diameter is formed on glass by an ultrafine-droplet fluid ejecting apparatus

(ultrafine inkjet apparatus). The drawing condition was the same as that of Example 1. The coated film thickness per application was 0.3 μm and the dispersion was repeatedly coated to the same pattern several times to prepare a disc-like silver nanoparticle coating layer having a layered thickness of 3.5 μm. After the drawing, the disc-like silver nanoparticle layer on the glass was subjected to heat treatment at 240~~?~~°C for 1 hour to sinter the silver nanoparticle layer, whereby a silver nanoparticle sintered product layer was formed. Regarding the outer shape of the obtained sintered product layer, the layer is a disc-like (conical socle) sintered metal pad having a circular base 4.5 μm in diameter and a thickness of 2.5 μm. ~~Figure 3~~ FIG. 3 is a print out of an image of an outer shape of a sintered metal pad separately prepared under the same conditions observed by a microscope.